

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1361.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

For Sale, Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three stories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
January 13 d2w

Mrs. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muffin Warehouse.

Book Muffins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Gosses
Tambour'd Book Muffins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muffin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muffin
Jaconet mullin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book mullin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Mullin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 15/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hosiery, from 6/4 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hosiery
Tambour'd mullin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish lincens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.
N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.
January 13.

FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing schooner **ORION**,
Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak; she is a beautiful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expense on her hull, sails or rigging; she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and stowage, and a half deck which will flow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to
BENJAMIN RHODES,
At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,
Or to the Captain on board said schooner at McEffe's, Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chestnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Melt Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.
December 26

For Sligo and Killbige,

The American Ship **NANCY**,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Linn Flannels, and 2 boxes Lincens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Mats.
Allo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK,
OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, mwtff

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP **MARY**,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship **DIANA**,
SAMUEL PYLE, Master,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a complete out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
47 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing flates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial
Hyson, and } TEAS.
Souchong
42,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
1 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thickets, Gingham, Muffinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, } Madeira Wine in pipes
London Market, } and hogheads.
New-York Market,
40 pipes and to hogheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov 7. eth&tf

LOST,

On the Road between this city and Baltimore,
A black leather **POCKET-BOOK**,
Containing sundry papers valuable only to the owner, also between three and four hundred dollars. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the office of the editor No. 119 Chestnut street, with the contents, particularly the papers, shall be handsomely rewarded, and no questions asked.
January 17.

Wants a place, as Wet Nurse,

A woman with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended, for further particulars enquire of the Printer.
Jan. 17.

The LYCEUM, for free Debate,

At the Universal Church,
In Lombard, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th January, Will be Debated,
"Is the traffic in, and holding of Slaves, consistent with humanity, morality, liberty, or policy;—or is it disgraceful to that nation that sanctions or tolerates it?"
The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.
Admittance for Ladies and Gentlemen, 1-8th of a dollar.

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern—to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.

January 4

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.
The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.
January 12. ttf

For Sale,

By **J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.**
An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 1 1/2 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.
October 31. mwtff

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-street, in a creditable family.
January 9

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 5.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

Paterion Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize, viz.
1 Prize of 5000 dollars is dollars 5000
1 " 1000 " 1000
1 " 500 " 500
1 " 200 " 200
1 " 100 " 100
1 " 50 " 50
1 " 25 " 25
1 " 10 " 10
1 " 5 " 5
1 " 2 " 2
1 " 1 " 1
1 " 1/2 " 1/2
1 " 1/4 " 1/4
1 " 1/8 " 1/8
1 " 1/16 " 1/16
1 " 1/32 " 1/32
1 " 1/64 " 1/64
1 " 1/128 " 1/128
1 " 1/256 " 1/256
1 " 1/512 " 1/512
1 " 1/1024 " 1/1024
1 " 1/2048 " 1/2048
1 " 1/4096 " 1/4096
1 " 1/8192 " 1/8192
1 " 1/16384 " 1/16384
1 " 1/32768 " 1/32768
1 " 1/65536 " 1/65536
1 " 1/131072 " 1/131072
1 " 1/262144 " 1/262144
1 " 1/524288 " 1/524288
1 " 1/1048576 " 1/1048576
1 " 1/2097152 " 1/2097152
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1 " 1/8388608 " 1/8388608
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New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, January 18,

Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called
Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland, Mr. Warren
Sir Robert Rumble, Mr. Wignell
Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony, Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin, (1st time) Mr. Cooper
Mr. Placid, Mr. Moreton
Hammond, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Porter, Mr. Warrell
Edward, Miss L'Estrange
Lady Eleanor Irwin, 1st time, Mrs. Merry
Mrs. Placid, (first time) Mrs. Oldmixon
Miss Spinkler, Mrs. L'Estrange
Miss Woodburn, Mrs. Morris

To which will be added

A Comic Opera, in two acts (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights), called

The Lock and Key.

Brummagem, Mr. Francis
Cheerly, Mr. Darlev, jun.
Captain Vain, Mr. Fox
Ralph, Mr. Harwood
Florella, Mrs. Warrell
Fanny, Mrs. Oldmixon
Selina, Mrs. Harvey
Dolly, Miss Milbourne

The public are respectfully informed, that after this evening the above Opera will necessarily be laid aside for a considerable time.

On Friday a celebrated Comedy in three acts, (not performed this season) called
The MOUNTAINEERS—with Entertainments.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store No. 56 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.
READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
The Prison Scene in the Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith
The equal dealings of Providence demonstrated, do.

(SECOND PART)
Edwin and Emma, Mallet
Lavinia, Thomson.

(THIRD PART)
The Hermit, Parnell.

On SATURDAY,
(FIRST PART)

On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, including selections from Dr. Blair.

(SECOND PART)

Satan's Address to the Sun, Milton.

Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius Caesar, Shakespeare.

Anthony's Funeral Oration, Shakespeare.

(THIRD PART.)

Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death, Shakespeare.

Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, Addison.

Ode on the Passions, Collins.

On MONDAY, January 23d,

Selections from History.

Edwin and Angelina.

Gray's Elegy; and

Part of the Deserted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulton, jun. at the Library; at Mr. Elwell's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookfeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver Watch, makers' names, "Haukhurst and Donlt New-York, 209," on the face, hour hand in a small circle; the minute hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return the same, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. If offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.

January, 18.

Bank of the United States,
January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10.

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—also a man servant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not understand and have not been accustomed to the respective services and who are not well recommended for honesty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-street, or to the printer, January 5.

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

54th Days Drawing, January 7.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
95	10265	10	21835	38654	10		
189	296	10	22147	749	10		
455	10	967	10	240	793	10	
471	11054	364	932	10			
612	155	23067	39319				
1046	10	378	25	24682	40093		
189	644	844	10	108			
684	12383	10	384	505	10		
2829	10	686	25778	932			
892	13282	27286	41392	10			
3248	14035	20	575	326	10		
271	566	868	842				
273	419	28410	873				
292	10	452	537	984			
403	796	29930	42250	10			
627	10	945	10	292	44035		
4000	10	15017	10	901	104	10	
172	10	181	10	30304	546		
359	275	557	45286				
882	702	10	802	401			
5175	10	16485	911	624	10		
464	512	924	711	10			
516	10	709	10	986	46214	10	
699	10	966	32564	10	47675		
6069	17357	938	999				
100	18136	976	48078				
559	289	33807	095				
815	646	10	34041	097	10		
7427	10	866	699	317			
80104	20	944	869	399			
182	10	19047	35583	508			
655	097	612	669				
663	10	20161	36511	10	617		
926	351	10	562	976			
9226	459	830	991				
288	612	37830	49617				
296	21016	38140					
10076	10	183	10	441			

55th Days Drawing, January 9.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
1858	10	15788	26807	36482			
3245	10	16211	10	27724	37009		
596	10	527	997	046			
645	10	17578	28276	558	10		
960	10	18060	10	991	613		
5130	10	19203	20	30038	948		
205	233	074	38433				
958	10	20687	31173	39126	10		
6291	10	406	570	438			
502	10	467	572	10	577		
523	22429	670	658	10			
10005	10	595	33584	10	40596		
091	680	679	734	10			
386	23302	831	41643				
588	770	33127	10	673			
913	24183	752	43166	50			
11444	447	854	568	10			
618	674	10	908	865			
13177	699	10	970	44458			
293	835	10	34483	10	45227		
355	25065	535	46543				
627	10	605	712	47529			
14439	10	818	35243	741			
15064	26425	908	823				
453	10	497	10	36037	49688		

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 3.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under consideration.

Mr. Williams moved that the farther consideration of the subject should be postponed to that day three weeks, for the reasons which had been urged by his colleague yesterday.

Mr. Coit hoped, except some stronger reasons than had yet been given for the postponement, it would not take place. The conduct of gentlemen from the State of New-York, he thought extraordinary on this occasion. It appeared as if they wished to give the business the *go-by* in silence, by means of delay. There had already been time enough for bringing objections forward, if there had been, any for the last three years; but now when they were about to be called upon to pay, time was demanded in which to bring forward objections. For his part he thought the resolution ought to pass at present.

Mr. Livingston was sorry the deputation from New-York should be suspected of disingenuous conduct. They had explained their reasons for withholding the postponement, which was that they might have an opportunity to consult the State which they represented, and not to give the business the *go-by* in silence, as the gentleman from Connecticut had supposed. Some of those members did not consider themselves as representatives of New-York in a separate independent capacity, but in general as a State of the Union, and that it was necessary to have particular instructions on this point. The report, he said, had only been laid a few days on the table; and if his motion had yesterday been in order for a postponement, he had not a doubt, from the disposition of the House, it would have passed. The gentleman from Connecticut had said that three years had passed since the settlement of these accounts, and no objection had been made to it on the part of New-York. He acknowledged three years had elapsed and no steps had been taken to enforce the demand. He believed indeed that there was a kind of understanding at the time, that these debts were to be buried in oblivion. The creditor States had had their credits secured, but no order had been taken with respect to the debts. He mentioned this as a reason for no steps having been taken. He spoke of it however only from information. He hoped the delay of three years in the business, would not be brought as an objection against the short postponement now asked for. It had never been their custom, he said, to press subjects which were important, when delay was required by any member on reasonable ground. He therefore relied upon it that the postponement would be granted.

Mr. N. Smith said, it was never the custom of the House to press a subject when there was any reasonable ground for delay. The gentleman from New-York said it was necessary to hear from their State on the present subject, as they were not authorized to act for that State in its individual capacity.

He agreed that they had no right to appear in behalf of that State individually, but he could see no reason for waiting to hear from thence before the resolution in question was put. Could they not resolve to ask a debtor for payment, without asking leave of that debtor? Were they about to adopt coercive measures, it would be reasonable to give them notice; but they were merely asking for the money. This, he said, was the proper mode of doing it, and would draw forth their objections, if they had any to the payment. These objections would be given by the State, and this was the regular way of receiving them; and therefore he could see no possible reason to postpone the present question.

Mr. Gilbert said, it would be recollected when the subject of these balances were under consideration three years ago, that there was really an understanding in many of the debtor States, that though it was necessary that provision should be made for funding what was due to the creditor States, that there the business would stop; and, when the motion for relinquishing the debt was agitated, it was said there was no occasion to pass such a resolution, as there was no disposition in government to enforce the payment. A member then in the House, and who was also one of the commissioners, made the motion for relinquishing the claim, as improper. It was observed by the gentleman last up from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) that the members from New-York had no business to represent that State individually. He did not understand the meaning of this assertion. Though he considered himself as a representative of the Union, he thought himself particularly so of New-York. In making this claim, Mr. G. said, the House should be assured it was well founded. Whether it was so or not, this was the proper time to shew, and it was therefore necessary that the representatives of New-York should have time to collect facts to shew that the debt was not a fair one. There was no disposition, he said, in those members to give this motion the *go-by*; but the subject was of a serious nature, and required the delay which had been solicited. Another gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Coit) had endeavored on a preceding day to make it appear that it would be the interest of the other States to make New-York pay the debt in question. Upon the same plan, he said, it might be the interest of all the States in the Union to combine and throw a tax upon an individual State. He hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Christie wished the postponement not to take place. The gentleman who made the motion, had already had an opportunity of making a long speech on the occasion; and, if the subject was put off for three weeks, he supposed they would have the story over again. He did not possess the fear which his colleague had expressed, of imitating the debtor States by asking for payment. He thought when they wanted money, they ought to call upon those who owed it for payment. If they gave the business the *go by* now, they should never receive any thing. He was for bringing it to an immediate termination.

Mr. Macon said, he should vote for the postponement. His reason was, that whatever was determined upon, the debtor States might not have it to say they had been unfairly used. North-Carolina could not be interested in the delay; but gentlemen from New-York had stated that they could, by means of the proposed delay, obtain certain facts which would throw light upon the subject. He did not know that this would be the case; but he thought they ought to be indulged, as very frequently delays were granted in business of much less importance. This very day, he said, a postponement had taken place in a decision upon a report, respecting some land in the back country, on a plea of gaining information; and surely, when this liberty was allowed in matters of comparatively small moment, it ought to be allowed on a subject which perhaps was the most delicate that ever came before the House. He knew it was the general sentiment of his State that if the settlement had been a fair one, they should not have been debtors but creditors; the postponement was, however, for too short a time to benefit them; but, as it had been desired by the gentlemen from New-York, he wished it to take place.

Mr. Murray said, as a postponement for three weeks would not answer any purpose to the gentlemen of North-Carolina, he wished it had been moved to extend it to six. He would, for his part, vote for any amendment to a measure which he conceived to be so radically wrong. He could with the measure delayed to another session. Possibly delay might be of great value, not considering it on the scale of pounds, shillings, and pence, but on the score of public peace and tranquility. What, from the present temper of that House, and from the account given by the gentleman from New-York, of the sentiments of that State, could be expected to be gained by the proposed enquiry? Nothing, he feared, but discontent and disunion, compared with which, four million of dollars sunk into nothing. If a delay for three weeks were to take place, the justice of the claim would not be lessened, and gentlemen who desired it would not be satisfied. And besides, he hoped, if a delay of one week only took place, the advocates of this measure, when they came to look coolly into the business, would be so satisfied of the mischiefs which would attend the pursuing of it, that they would be ready to relinquish it altogether. It was hinted, Mr. Murray said, that some of the States would refuse to pay; but if the gentleman's motion succeeded and the demand was made if it were refused, it must be enforced, or the dignity of the government must be sunk. Had the gentleman from Connecticut, imagined this? But, said he, suppose the resolution takes place, and the governments of the debtor States do not chuse to comply, and you do not chuse to enforce the demand, the law would sleep on your desk, and the impotence of the government of the United States would be seen by all the world, and, if you did determine to force the States into a payment, you might, in some measure, throw them out of the union in their individual capacity.

Mr. Murray said, he was not one of those who denied the justice of the demand; but he considered the matter more as a great political question, than as to what related to the four million of dollars.

Whilst he was up Mr. M. said, he would just add, that he did not believe the State which he represented would be one of those which would refuse to comply with the demand; but, as he never could contemplate the payment of the whole debt by the State, he supposed the State of Maryland would make payment only upon the same conditions with other debtor States.

Mr. Macon said, that one reason for his voting for the postponement was, that the legislature of New-York was now in session, and might be immediately applied to. For his own part he could with the business postponed for a year; as never having been mentioned in Congress since the settlement, the different legislatures had never taken any order upon the subject. Being from a debtor State, he had not chosen to say much upon the business, and believing, from the temper of the House, that a motion for a postponement of the business till the next year would not have been carried, he had forbore making it.

Mr. Thatcher said, that when the motion was first brought forward, he was inclined to with it might not be acted upon, from a different motive, than that which actuated other gentlemen. He thought the session short, and that they had business of greater weight which demanded their attention; but he thought the reasons which had been offered for a postponement, were such as would convince every man that the resolution ought to be passed without the delay of a day or an hour. What was the reason he asked, why some gentlemen wished for a postponement for three, others for six weeks, and others for a year? On the idea that there was a tacit understanding between the United and individual States, that the balance would never be called for. What had been the consequence? The State of New-York finding the United States had slept over the business, believed they should not be called upon, and now, when the call was about to be made it was said they were unprepared. But if the call was not persisted in, it would give countenance to the idea of its being abandoned.

This resolution, Mr. T. said, was not more than a bare notification to the individual States that they had certain demands upon them. When this was done, if they had any objection to make to them, then was the proper time to chuse agents to come forward and declare those objections; for, said he, if the different representatives were to inform their States what was doing, the information would be irregular; therefore, the same reason offered by the gentleman for a postponement, convinced him of the propriety of passing the resolution. Why, he said, were suggestions made that these States were unwilling to pay their debts? He thought it extremely wrong to form such a conjecture.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Murry) had offered a reason for not passing this resolution, which would have some weight in it, if it was well founded. These debts are not to be called for, he said, because it would cause confusion, and throw the debtor States out of the union. If he thought so, he would not only postpone the business, but blot out the demand from their books. But he had no such idea. They did not know at present, that the State of New-York or any other State were disinclined to pay, as the representatives had acknowledged they had no authority to make a declaration on the subject. As far as he understood the business, the settlement was fair, just, and honorable; and every motive which would induce an individual to pay his debts, ought to operate on the debtor States to pay theirs.

Mr. Gilbert would just observe, that the gentleman from Massachusetts, and others, took for granted that the debt in question was just, which they disputed. He also again went into argument to prove the necessity of making enquiries into the subject.

Mr. Williams did not mean his motion to have the effect of postponing the business till next session, though if other gentlemen wished it he had no objection. Mr. W. recapitulated some of his reasons, for wishing an investigation of the business, and a postponement to take place for that purpose.

Mr. Claiborne was at a loss to know what use could be made of any information on the subject, unless it was to dispute the settlement, which he believed to be binding. He thought to adopt the resolution before them, would be the best way of bringing the matter to issue, and it could not fairly be objected to, as it was merely a request. He hoped therefore, it would be passed without delay.

Mr. Potter was averse to the postponement, because no sufficient reason had been given for it. It had been said, that when the commissioners report was received, the creditor States had had their credits funded, yet it had been tacitly understood, the debtor States were never to be called upon for their balances. This, he said, was not a sufficient reason for the delay. It had been said, that it was improper at this time to call upon these States for their balances. Was there any better time, he asked, for calling for a debt, than when the debtor was able to pay, or than when the creditor wanted the money? he thought not. If there existed any objections to the payment of these debts, this was the best mode of bringing them forward.

It was said by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Murray) that this was a bad time to make the application, and that it might throw the United States into great confusion. If this were likely to be the case, it was best to know it soon. He had no idea of relinquishing the claim; and if they were not to be on friendly terms with the State of New-York, or any other State, but by the same means which gained them the friendship of the dey and regency of Algiers, he should not wish for it.

Mr. Potter said he could not see upon what terms gentlemen objected to this resolution. It was a reflection upon the people of New-York, to do so. He himself had no doubt, but they would pay the money when the demand was regularly made upon them, as it was their share of the price of the revolution, and of their freedom; and that gentlemen should suppose that making these demands was calculated to create confusion in the United States, was extraordinary. By the report of the secretary of the treasury, they had a calculation on the subject of direct taxation. How were these taxes, he asked, to be collected? Were they not to be demanded from States which were taxing their own inhabitants? And would not these people, if the State of New-York and others were excused from the payment of their debts, have good reason to complain, at thus being called upon to make good other's deficiencies? And would not they also be as likely to shew a spirit of reluctance, when such demands were made upon them, as the State of New-York when she were called upon to discharge her just debts? He believed the one case was fully as probable as the other.

Had the resolution on the table alone been attended to, the present business would have been simple, as it was a mere request for payment, and must have been answered with the money, or reasons why it was not paid. But the subject had been greatly wandered from. As gentlemen were however extremely anxious for a delay of three weeks,

he had no great objection to its being granted, tho' no sufficient reason had been given for it. Mr. Potter concluded with saying, he doubted not, the honor of New-York would force them to pay the money.

Mr. Gilbert rose, when the Speaker informed the House, the gentleman had already spoken twice, and that, according to the rule, without leave, he could not be permitted to speak a third time. Leave was granted; when Mr. Gilbert again objected to the justice of the claim against New-York, and urged the propriety of a postponement.

Mr. Thatcher said, if he had the most distant suspicion that the application in question, had any tendency to produce disunion amongst the states, he should be as strongly opposed to it as any man, because he considered the union of the states as the rock of their salvation.

The gentleman from New-York, who were the principal advocates for the postponement, did not agree sufficiently amongst themselves, to warrant the measure. One or more of them, said they, were not authorized to act in the business, others said they were. If authorized, they could not want a postponement for instructions; and if not authorized, the resolution ought to pass, that their state might authorize somebody. Another gentleman had said a postponement was wanted, because the settlement was not just. He believed it was just, for three reasons, viz. first, because though the settlement had been made three years, no objection had been made to it; because the settlement had been partly executed, so far as to pay the interest to the creditor states; and because the law making provision for the settlement and final adoption of it, made no provision for an appeal from that settlement.

For these three reasons, which Mr. T. said he had merely mentioned, but which would not suffer for being dilated upon, he should be opposed to every idea of breaking up the settlement which had been made.

[To be Continued.]

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

FRONTIERS OF TYROL, October 22.

A Neapolitan courier, it is said, has been sent to Archduke Charles, to apprise him that 30,000 Neapolitan troops have entered the Papal territory.

In a fortie which Wurtemberg made on the 7th inst. the loss of the French is stated to have been very considerable. Several ammunition wagons, magazines, and military chests, were taken from them.

General Alvinz, with the army under his command, has entered the Venetian territory.

BANKS of the MEIN, October 29.

The corps of reserve under General St. Sztaray, which has marched to the reinforcement of the army of the Archduke, consists of 10,000 men. The whole of the Austrian force in Suabia will now amount to from 85 to 90,000 men.

It is now said, that the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg is gone to Vienna, to enter into a conference relative to the treaty of peace between Wirtemberg and France. A report is likewise circulated, that 8000 of the troops of Wirtemberg, which are to be paid by the Empress of Russia, will again join the Imperial army, with the contingent of Wirtemberg, which will be commanded by the Hereditary Prince; in which case, the peace concluded by the Duke with France will be annulled.

LONDON, November 8.

The inhabitants of Modena and Reggio, at the instance of the French (whom he had offended by supplying Mantua with provisions) have shaken off the dominion of the Duke their Sovereign.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the play house has been shut up, and a large force under Lord Carhampton, is under orders for that neighbourhood.

According to private letters from the Cape, the share of prize money to each captain of the fleet, under Sir Keith Elphinstone, will amount to 3000, sterling.

A letter from Van Halten, the Dutch minister at Vienna, has been published at the Hague. It stated that the French messenger who had arrived in that city from Italy, having received his Imperial Majesty's answer, was on the eve of his return. His mission has been solely to notify to the Emperor the secession of the king of Naples from the confederation; to demand an exchange of prisoners, and for this purpose a partial, or a general truce; and to announce the determination of the Directory to revolutionize the conquered provinces of Italy, particularly Lombardy, and convert them into an independent republic, under the protection of France, should the Emperor long persist in the war.

At Amsterdam the people spoke with much confidence, as to the issue of Admiral Lucas's expedition against the cape.

In the Texel there were several vessels of war, but few only of them were ready for sea.

Several vessels freighted with British goods had been allowed to land their cargoes, and it was believed that the recent prohibition against their import, which was virtually absolute, would shortly be annulled.

St. James's, November 3, 1796.

This day Mahomet Cagga, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Tunis had a private audience of leave of her majesty; to which he was introduced by William Price, Esq. her majesty's vice-chamberlain.

November 16.

An Evening paper of last night stated, on the authority of some person, said to have arrived in a vessel from Calais, that a few hours before the vessel sailed, intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraph to Lille, of a desperate engagement having taken place near Trieste on the 20th ult. between the Austrian army commanded by Gen. Alvinz, destined to relieve the garrison of Mantua, and the French division under General Massena, in which the former was completely defeated, and 2000 prisoners, and all the Austrian artillery, and baggage, fell into the hands of the enemy.

It was also reported, that General Wurmer, during the above action, made a sortie from the gar-

risson of Mantua, and succeeded in destroying the greater part of the enemy's works, and killing a great number of men; but that, after a desperate conflict, the Austrians were driven back into the fortress by a numerous reinforcement which arrived to the aid of the French from Piedmont and Tyrol.

As not only the letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. and from Italy of the 26th, brought by the last Hamburg Mail, but even a letter from Trieste written on the day subsequent to that on which the action is pretended to have taken place, take not the smallest notice of any such event, we incline to believe that those reports have not the smallest foundation in truth.

We are not surprised that one of the daily papers, remarked for its inveterate hostility to his Majesty's ministers, should pronounce so decisively on the infirmity of the French Directory to make peace with Mr. Pitt. We have every reason to believe that it has long been in confidential relation with the French government; and we know to a certainty that on an application being made to it, during the mission of M. Chauvelin, to support the measures of the National Assembly, it demanded, as the price of its support, the enormous sum of seven thousand livres per month (about 280l. sterling.) The person from whom we were told this interesting fact, had it from one of the French Diplomats, who mentioned it as a proof of the exorbitant demand of the paper in question. That sum was refused in the first instance, but whether it was accepted afterwards, or that the Editor fell in his price, all we know is—that he dined with M. Chauvelin, and M. Chauvelin dined with him, and from thence we may account for the knowledge possessed by that paper, of the present disposition of the French Government. But though this paper may be in the confidence of the enemy, we surely run no risk in questioning very much its veracity, when it pretends to so accurate a knowledge of British councils. We beg our readers to reflect on this conduct in a paper anxious to bring his Majesty's Government into discredit, and on its motives; and then say, whether any respect is due to its pretended revelations of the British Cabinet, and its slanders against its councils.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1797.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The contrast between the conduct of France and America towards each other, must strike all Europe and speak loudly in favor of the magnanimous forbearance of the United States. France, Spain and Holland are impotent at sea against England alone. Should America be driven to unite with the latter, the French would in a little time cease to have islands in the West-Indies. France must be sensible of this truth, and no doubt would conduct herself less arrogantly towards the United States, was she not stimulated to proceed, by men, whose councils may lead her into the same mistake, which similar councils led Great-Britain into.

Your democrat is in politics, what your deity is in religion. The former writes, or propagates, whatever has a tendency to excite the people against their own government, and promote "holy insurrection;" the latter, whatever is calculated to destroy the peoples' belief in the authority of the scriptures, and promote "holy infidelity."

It is very certain, that the leading democrats in France and the United States, are almost to a man deists or atheists. It is also true, that we have political democrats among us, who shew a disinclination to be religious democrats. To accommodate both sorts of patriots, citizen Bache has advertised Paine's political works, to be sold separately, from his deistical age of reason, for the use of families.

It is worthy of remark and remembrance, that certain democratic publications, hold up the threat of domestic insurrection; or if that should be thought too hazardous an experiment, of withdrawing from the United States, in the event of a French war, to a country which they say is to become a French province.

That monsieur Barney should be defended by French writers, and by those, only, even in the Aurora, is a circumstance truly honorable to the American character. However Americans may differ about systems of politics—taxes—laws and government, in the parties of the union, still it will be found that no party can one moment give countenance to any American citizen who shall, after having taken an oath to support the constitution, leave the United States and return to it under a foreign commission, and armed with orders hostile to the ships and trade of the union. The paragraph transplanted into the Gazette of the United States, from the Aurora, vindicating monsieur Barney, is certainly a French composition. The idiom betrays the counterfeit—"he determined upon depending on his own individual exertions," &c.—"Puffinamity of the executive"—"crooked policy," &c.—all this is French. This ingenious French civilian is so fraternal as to say "our" government—There is a fifth that would prove extremely destructive to the small fry, did he not raise so much mud in his motions as to give warning.—There is also a foolish fish, that to conceal itself runs its head into the mud, and leaves the other parts exposed to detection.

As the American readers of the Aurora daily diminish from the just alarm which the Aurora doctrines excite, and as in a little time the readers of that paper will be reduced to those who can swallow and digest French principles, it is humbly recommended to the writers of that pleasant paper, to spare themselves the labour of translation, and to give their remarks in French.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FINNO,

MR. LOCCENIUS has thrown the gauntlet on the question, "whether a citizen has a right to divert himself of his allegiance without the consent of the society, of which he is a member?"

This question is not so well qualified as it ought to have been; but in the reasoning he has refuted the issue on the point, "whether" the right to expatriate is a natural right.

In the complete and judicious investigation of this subject, it will be necessary to take man up in his first estate; and in the prosecution of it, I hope, I shall demonstrably prove, that the arguments advanced by our volunteer are truly chimerical, and totally repugnant to the natural rights of man.

It is allowed by all modern writers on ethics, on government, and on the laws of nations, that man is born free, and possesses all the natural rights, which are known to exist in any compact whatever. The materiality of the mind is granted by the philosophers of the present day, and the free agency of man is confessed to by all parties, which free agency is wholly dependent on unobstructed volition; this volition resolves itself into self interest and self love, these are the two positive and fundamental principles that govern the actions of men in every situation in life, these principles of the human mind are like the immutable principles of truth, they operate on society, and to the happiness of man, like the great gravitating principle on inanimate matter. If man in his primitive and unaffiliated state, possesses those rights, it rests with him whether to resign or give up all of them or not, if he does, they must be positively expressed and agreed upon, for they are positive rights, therefore no negative testament can annihilate a positive one: In as much as this right, is not expressed in the compact, it is referred to the constituent. To allow for argument that the individual may give up this present contested right, (which common sense revolts at) there can even then be situations in which a citizen may be placed, that would justify him in expatriating himself, and that all the rights he had delegated to the government, would revert to him, and he have again the sovereign power in himself, as respects himself, viz. The *Lex Necessitatis*, this law resolves itself into the law of self preservation, which is justifiable under certain circumstances, not only in an individual, but it is morally and politically right for a part of a state to dismember itself from the body politic; also according to *Wolffius*, and other reporters on the laws of nations, the *Lex Necessitatis* operates between nation and nation, as between men and men in their natural state. In those compacts where the citizen does not delegate this right in terms specific, it is retained.—For instance, first, no one pretends to deny but what man is born free, and of course this right is inherent.—Second, that he may voluntarily give up this right to society or not.—And thirdly, it is neither expressed nor implied in any part of the constitution of the United States, therefore it is reserved.

This is so self-evident it will scarcely admit of proof; therefore a citizen may alienate himself at all times of tranquillity; and when he has voluntarily cut the ligature, he is then exonerated from the original covenant, and has the right of either forming a new compact, or ingrafting himself into some other flock.

If truth is to be regarded in government as the unity of principles in other sciences, then let the veil of usurpation and ignorance be drawn to the general happiness of man, and let the goddess of liberty once more erect her standard and constitute one great and happy family among the different nations of the earth.

The Indian tribes to which Mr. Loccenius has referred us, as evidence to the propriety of his position, instead of referring us to the "worm eaten writings of Grotius and Puffendorf," do not, I conceive, destroy the right of the individual to expatriate himself, but this (fact, if such) proves the ignorance of the state of their society, which our hero ought not to resort to for the evidence of truth or right.

This doctrine of non expatriation, is a brat conceived by necessity, brought forth by usurpation, and fostered by despotism, but when this law of necessity ceases, the shackles of power ought to have ceased also, and then man would have been disenthralled from this load of oppression, and he become once more an independent being. In the next note, I shall take up *Vattel*, and endeavor to prove wherein he flies his first principles, and trims to the British government.

Self interest is not to be understood in a limited pecuniary sense here, but goes to show also the mental satisfaction experienced in every art in life.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

An apology is made in the Aurora for Captain Barney's reverting the American colors on board the Medusa. It is there said to be a mistake and soon rectified. We are authorized to declare, that the flag was reverberated and placed at the top-mast head from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, during a breeze, which made it conspicuous.

[New-York Minerva.]

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated Dec. 17, 1796, to a gentleman in this City.

"I arrived here late in a passage of 18 days, but was astonished and distressed to find, that the prospects which flattered before my departure were completely defeated. The administration are determined to take all American cargoes, and nothing can equal the distress of our countrymen here. The commissary declared to me this morning, that he would have every American cargo that came. We suffer every species of abuse and ill treatment; communicate this to our friends and countrymen, and warn them against being concerned in the contract lately made by — with the administration, this is a cheat to get American property as was the other —"

Result of the canvass for the district of Duches County.

Brooks	1220
Bailey	1018

Majority for Brooks

203
The brig Prudence, Capt. Grattan, from St. Thomas, lost three hands by the putrid fever, 14 days after sailing. Captain G. took every precaution to prevent the rest of his men from taking the contagion, by destroying their cloaths, smocking the vessel, &c. and his endeavours were happy to add, were crowned with success.

The brig Dean was seen off the Hook on Sunday afternoon, standing towards several inward bound vessels.

From Pool's (N. L.) Marine List, Jan. 1c.
Arrived schooner Amphitrite, R. I. Still, from Turk's Island, 40 days; 50 days ago left at St. Thomas, schooner Isabella, W. Higgins. Spoke in lat. 25, long. 69; schooner Nelly, Wm. Brown, from Nor-

folk, bound to Hispaniola,—in lat. 32, long. 71, spoke ship Rachel, J. Hackett, from Leghorn, bound to New-York, out 36 days.

Arrived at this Port.

Brig	Amiable Matilda	Williams	Rotterdam	88
Schooner	Schuykill	Irving	Porto Rico	42
Sloop	Rachael	Norton	Cape Francois	24
Captain Willson, of the schooner Success, on the 3d instant, in lat. 34, 59, spoke the brig Delight, of Boston, from Martinique, bound to Edenton, John Perkins, master, who informed him, that the day before he fell in with the schooner Friendship, of Washington, captain Joshua Pritts, in distress, who, after taking the men and some few things on board, immediately foundered. Lat. 45, 25, spoke brig Polly, of Salem, from Boston, out 45 days, bound to Baltimore—8th instant, spoke the schooner Little Tom, from St. Bartholomews, of and bound to Philadelphia, by stress of weather bore away for Norfolk.				

According to a modern admeasurement, the extent of continued buildings in London is thirty-five miles, two furlongs and 39 rods. There are 305 places of devotion, and a computed million of inhabitants.

A London paper says, Stocks, notwithstanding the intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, experienced a considerable depression 5th November. Consols were for the most part done at 55 7-8ths.

Barras has been proclaimed president of the Executive Directory. We hope it will be in his turn to have the honor of signing the general peace.

All the emigranes are ordered to quit the Prussian dominions. Madame Genlis is among the number.

Colonel Green is appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of St. Vincent.

General Pichegru is gone from Stralsburg to Gerverheim. The Directory have enabled him to buy the Abbey of Arbois, in the French Comte.

[Con. Gaz.]

From a London paper of the 10th November.

We are sorry to announce the death of captain Strangeways, of the marines, who was wounded in the gallant action of the Glutton with a French squadron, last summer off the Dutch coast.—The ball entered the upper part of his hip, and, being deeply seated, could not possibly be extracted without imminent danger. From the time of his receiving the wound till his death on Friday, he experienced the most excruciating torture. He has been buried at Chatham with military honors.

The marriage of the Prince of Wirtemberg to the Princess Royal will be privately solemnized in the great St. John at the Queen's house; by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London.

The Spaniards have at length gravely fat down before Gibraltar forgetting no doubt, the fatal 13th of September, or that such things still exist as British hearts of oak, and red hot balls.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 7.

Letters were received here this day, dated Nov. 4, from his majesty's ship Glory of 98 guns, one of admiral Thompson's fleet, Ullant bearing E. N. 20 leagues, which state, that the squadron had captured a very fine corvette of 209 pounds, belonging to Richery's squadron, with her prize, a brig laden with salt. From information of the crew, there is every reason to suppose that Richery's squadron cannot be far off.

Arrived here the 2d inst. the American schooner Reliance, of Boston, John Safford, master, from Brest, with English men as passengers, who had been carried into France. When she left Brest, there were 25 sail of men of war in that harbor, chiefly of the line, five of them 3 deckers, but with yards and topmasts struck, and in no condition for sea, occasioned by a great want of seamen. Men are so scarce, their fleet have not their complement of any quality.

These passengers did not hear any thing of the intended invasion, until their arrival here, nor does it appear that any preparations indicating such an intention, are going on at Brest; the people in general there seem very desirous of peace.

The Reliance on the coast of France fell in with two English squadrons, under the command of Sir John Warren and Sir Richard Strachan; the former pressed a sailer out of her.

Richery's destination was never known at Brest until the English papers conveyed the intelligence there of the devastations he had committed; they supposed him to be gone to St. Domingo.

November 15.

In the French army on the Lower Rhine, the greatest discontent is said to prevail. General Bournonville is said to have declared his intention of resigning his command of the army of Sambre and Meuse; and Kleber is also said to have refused the appointment.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.

Half past six, P. M. Just arrived, the brig Martha of Teignmouth, laden with salt, lately commanded by Capt. Seward. She was taken by one of Richery's squadron in the bay, and re-taken by the squadron under the command of admiral Sir R. Curtis. All her crew were taken out of her and put on board one of the French ships. She was navigated to this port by some of the crew of the Atlas, of 98 guns, Capt. Dod.

The prize master reports that he left the fleet, all well, cruising yesterday off Ullant. A privateer has been taken since Thursday—and ideas of falling in with Richery's squadron were so strongly entertained by admiral Curtis, that orders were issued in the fleet not to carry any lights during the night. It should be observed, the corvette formerly taken, left Richery steering for Brest last Tuesday.

TRENTON, January 17.

We have received a statement of the votes for Representatives in Congress from the counties of Essex and Hunterdon, and of Burlington, excepting the township of Hanover—they are as follow.

Jonathan Dayton	2397	Ebenezer Elmer	990
Mark Thompson	1666	James Linn	956
Aaron Kitchel	1569	Jos. Bloomfield	947
James H. Imlay	1526	William Crane	826
James Schurman	1454	Joseph Cooper	753
Thos. Sinnickson	1372	Thos. Lowrey	700
John Condit	1244	William Helms	695

PROPOSALS, For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonville and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. Returning, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. Returning, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Notes 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.

Jan. 16. d6w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As a Bill is now depending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to unfilled warrants, a meeting of the holders of such claims is requested to be held at Mr. Dunwoody's on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. at six o'clock, in order that a memorial on the occasion may be prepared and laid before the House.

January 16. *2

A Pointer found.

Any person having lost a small POINTER PURPY about a fortnight since, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.

January 16. 3

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, consisting of horizontal, capped and jeweled Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capped and jeweled plain Gold Watches; capped and jeweled, capped, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house, 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of	10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do. 1,000	10,000
20 do. 500	10,000
100 do. 100	10,000
400 do. 50	20,000
400 do. 25	10,000
1,000 do. 20	20,000
15,000 do. 10	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the most suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLDGGETT.

5. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Wells & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM McDUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new scottions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practicing ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. thf

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NIXON, President.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. Blair M'Clenachan and Patrick Moore, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore, and from Blair M'Clenachan in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that Mrs. Blair M'Clenachan, of the said firm, has conveyed away to Mr. John H. Haffon, his son-in-law, to his daughter, Miss M'Clenachan, and to his son, George M'Clenachan, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher,

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th. y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in-law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure necessary to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees, or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.
Those printers who have been requested to publish the first CAUTION, are desired to publish this also.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the underwritten, to raise twenty-five thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

1st Prize of 20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto 10,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000	5,000
1 ditto 1,000	1,000
10 ditto 400	4,000
20 ditto 100	2,000
55 ditto 50	2,750
5750 ditto 12	69,000
To be raised for the Canal,	26,250

5850 Prizes,
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, 175,000

The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

Cit. of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

For Sale, By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET, 65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30. w&f

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Spunges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 133, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tfs

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Baeton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 \$m2awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwfzwmthf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liqueurs; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liqueurs, and the most approved Malt Liqueurs from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 10. mwf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.

September 13. 1796. 11

S W A N N 'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favours and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are that up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. Swann as the first establisher of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of the public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. th&f.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separately. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

At a table shewing the number of days from any day any month, to the same day in any other month. Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Piquette; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Piquette Town and Loranies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Mifflin; at any place from Fort Mifflin to the fourth boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before received, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.
One quart and half a pint of salt.

Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

per hundred rations
The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to bear the expense and risk of insuring the supplies to the troops at each post, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64,

South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars	20,000
1 do. of 10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of 5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of 2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of 1,000 do.	20,000
33 do. of 500 do.	16,500
85 do. of 100 do.	8,500
400 do. of 50 do.	20,000
1 do. of 500 do. to be paid the possessor for the first drawn box	500
5 do. of 2,000 do. to be paid possessor of the five last drawn boxes	10,000
9,400 do. of 15 do.	141,000

10,054 Prizes
10,056 Blanks

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000

AN Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerfner, William Wiman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Grass, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lotteries, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and

COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank. SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

Money procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavor to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patterson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates